

NEWSPAPER advertising is a business-building power that can be profitably applied to any business.

L. LXXXIII, NO. 14.

ESTABLISHED APRIL 15, 1871.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1911.

WEATHER TODAY—Fair.

PLAN your advertising campaign carefully and carry out your plans conscientiously.

14 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

# MAKES CLEAN BREAST OF IT TO ATTORNEY

McManigal Signs a Statement Confessing His Part in the Alleged Dynamite Plot.

## "HARRY ORCHARD" OF PRESENT CASE

Attorney Hilton, for Defense, Takes Necessary Steps to Prevent Injury to Case of the McNamaras.

SAN ANGELES, April 27.—So far as defense is concerned, it was announced by counsel tonight that the case of the alleged dynamite conspirators will be conducted henceforth on the theory that there is a "Harry Orchard problem" to be dealt with in forthcoming legal battle for the case of John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Bridge and Structural Workers' association, and other James.

The two McNamaras are not the clients of the attorneys retained by the labor organizations, and the defense of their defenders will be placed upon Orrie McNamara, the man who was placed in jail with them yesterday as an accused fellow conspirator.

McManigal, about whose alleged connection with the case much has been said and written, was examined for three hours today by District Attorney John B. Frederick.

Attorney O. M. Hilton, chief counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, this afternoon that he was not a party to the case, and that the McNamaras were not his clients.

McManigal has no attorney. At the time of the explosion, he was in the company of the McNamaras, and he was not engaged in any business at the time.

McManigal declared that the state was in the position of having a confession that was denied by the author of it. He said that he was not engaged in any business at the time.

McManigal denied that he had stated, as reported today, that he knew nothing about the case.

McManigal denied that he had stated, as reported today, that he knew nothing about the case.

McManigal denied that he had stated, as reported today, that he knew nothing about the case.

McManigal denied that he had stated, as reported today, that he knew nothing about the case.

McManigal denied that he had stated, as reported today, that he knew nothing about the case.

McManigal denied that he had stated, as reported today, that he knew nothing about the case.

## Maine Statesman Quits as Senate's President Pro Tem



WASHINGTON, April 27.—On account of ill health, Senator Frye of Maine today tendered to the vice president his resignation as president pro tem of the senate. The senator is confined to his apartment and his friends, because of his advanced age, are apprehensive. It is probable that Senator Gallinger will succeed him as president pro tem.

## GRAVE CHARGES ARE MADE IN THE HOUSE

Statement That Money Is Used to Give Boston Firm Monopoly in Contracts.

## RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY

Soldiers and Sailors Said to Wear Shoes Made by This Favored Company Only.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A sensation was sprung in the house today when Representative Gardner of Massachusetts introduced resolutions of inquiry in response to a charge by Representative Diffendorfer of Pennsylvania that money and influence were being used to give an eastern manufacturer a monopoly in the contracting for shoes for the army and navy.

Mr. Diffendorfer said he could prove his assertion, and as a result Mr. Gardner called upon the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy for all possible information concerning the shoe contracts.

Mr. Diffendorfer interrupted Mr. Gardner in his speech on the free list yesterday when discussing contract prices for army shoes.

"Is it not a fact," he asked, "that Herman & Co. of Boston absolutely control, after freezing out every other competitor in the United States, the manufacture of shoes for the army and navy?"

Mr. Gardner replied that he had never heard of such a firm.

"I shall be at liberty then, in the near future," Mr. Diffendorfer said, "to show the gentleman that they have absolute control of the shoes manufactured in the country for the army and navy, and that they have frozen out competitors that I know of, who have lost out and today are bankrupt owing to the fact that this firm of Herman & Co. has used its influence with the representatives of the United States government to have their influence to freeze out competitors and have placed them on the blacklist, so to speak, and have even gone so far as to give money so that other firms may not be competitors after freezing them out."

Mr. Gardner said that the statement was an impeachment of the government, and today he introduced his resolutions, which were referred to the committee on military and naval affairs.

## YOUNG OFFICER AND HIS FORCE DIE FIGHTING

Four Hundred Rebels Attack Thirty Federals on Board Train at Cajones, Guerrero, Mexico.

## ONLY TWO SURVIVE UNEQUAL COMBAT

Brave Lieutenant, Fresh From Military School of Aspirantes, and Twenty-eight Men Slain.

MEXICO CITY, April 27.—Refusing to surrender or to leave the train on which he and his command of thirty soldiers were being brought to the capital, a second lieutenant, little more than a boy, yesterday engaged in a battle with 400 rebels at Cajones, Guerrero.

At the conclusion of the brief encounter the lieutenant and twenty-eight soldiers were dead and the remaining two of his men were prisoners. One of the arms of the lieutenant was shot away.

The rebels were under command of Prudencio Figueroa. Learning that troops were being carried on the Cuernavaca division of the National Railways, the rebel leader marched to Cajones, a station some distance below Cuernavaca. When the train stopped he sent forward a messenger to demand the surrender of the troops, and a request, if they would not surrender, to abandon the train in order that the lives of the passengers be not endangered.

Preferred to Die Fighting. Fresh from the school of Aspirantes, a military training school, the boyish officer sent back word that he had his orders to continue on that train. Little time was lost in beginning the fight. The rebels poured down upon the train from either side of the train and almost simultaneously the shooting was begun by them and by the soldiers on the train.

Passengers, who had been inquiring the young officer to yield were in a panic. The cries of women and children were heard in the rear of the train and the shots from the rebels raked the sides of the train, many entering the coaches occupied by passengers. But one, however, escaped unscathed.

Luis Bustamante, a young civil engineer, on his way to the capital to be married, Bustamante was kneeling beside a frightened little girl passenger, attempting to comfort her, when he was shot.

Passengers who arrived here on the train late last night brought the story of the battle to the capital and today there stood in the yards of the railroad the bullet-riddled coaches, mute evidence of the encounter.

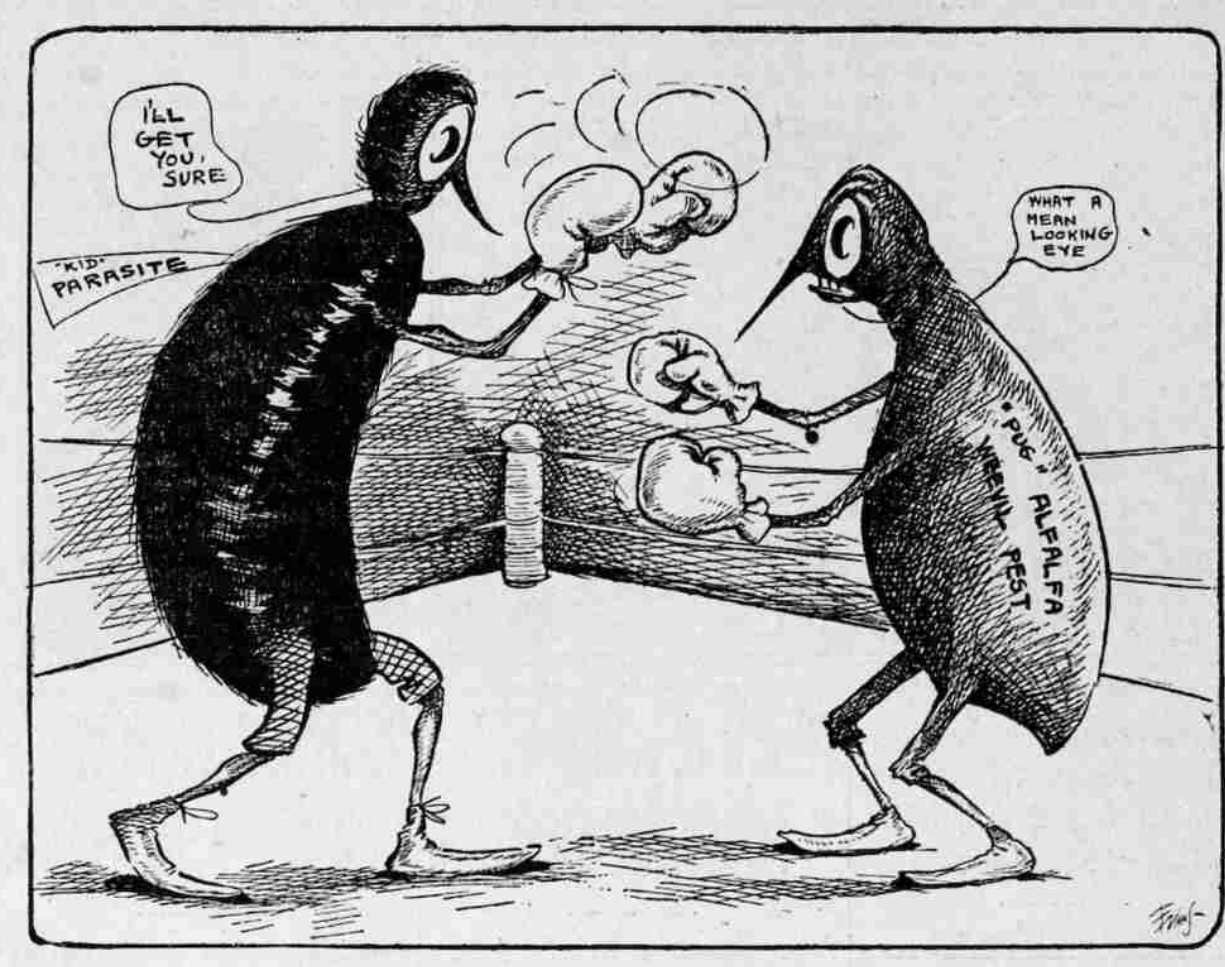
Only Two Remained Alive. At no time during the encounter did the rebels betray signs of cowardice. With the blood of their companions running down their faces they begged the coaches the men coolly fired into the ranks of their assailants until but two remained.

With the first-class coach, immediately in the rear of the soldiers' car, was riding the jefe politico of Iguala, Guerrero. The rebels forced their way through the panic-stricken passengers, declaring that they would improve the opportunity of riding the country of one more of his kind.

A short consultation and the rebels told the jefe politico that the entire family might continue their journey.

Plan to Attack Capital. Following the fighting, while the dead bodies were being taken from the car and the rebels were collecting their dead and wounded, many of them had been hit by the rebels—an American talked with Figueroa, the rebel leader, and he was told that he was in command of a general by Madero and placed in command of the troops in the state of Guerrero, Puebla, Oaxaca and Mexico.

## A FIGHT FOR BLOOD



"The grave danger that threatens the spread of the weevil to all alfalfa-producing sections of the state has been brought to the attention of the bureau and for that reason the fight will be continued as our experiments point out a way," said F. M. Webster, in charge of cereal forage insect investigations, Wednesday night. Professor Webster is in Salt Lake to go over the work done by the corps of workers from the bureau of entomology of Washington City.

## FORM \$2,000,000 PACKING FIRM

Prominent Salt Lake and Nevada Citizens Incorporate Big Company.

## PROPOSE TO USE NEW PRESERVATION PROCESS

Chemist Harms Will Subject Patents to Vital Practical Test at Once.

With the filing of incorporation papers with the secretary of state Thursday a \$2,000,000 packing company was organized, including prominent Idaho and Utah men as stockholders. Among them are Governor William Spry, Attorney A. L. Hoppaugh, Secretary of State C. S. Tingey, H. P. Clark, president of the Merchants bank, and Governor T. L. Oddie of Nevada.

The incorporation is known as the International Packing company, and has been organized for the purpose of operating packing plants, to deal in live-stock, fruits, chemicals and the like. The patents prove successful Salt Lake City will be the place selected to build the first plant.

To Preserve Fruits. Officers of the new corporation are enthusiastic over the patents they have taken out for preserving fruit and meat. They say that when these processes are in actual use it will be possible to have fresh fruit the year round. This will be of even more benefit to orchard owners than to consumers, for their market will not be limited to a short season. The patent process consists in the utilization of nitrogen as a preservative, but the promoters say the process does not conflict in the slightest with the pure food laws.

Governor Spry has been interested in investigating the matter for some time and only last February patents were applied for by which the use of nitrogen for packing perishable foodstuffs is to be made commercially practicable.

Demonstration Planned. A committee was appointed and State Chemist Herman Harms was selected to test the process. The committee is now packing several tons of fruit and other perishable foodstuffs for the purpose of making a public demonstration of the commercial possibilities of the new process. Mr. Harms will leave next Wednesday on the trip.

The fruit and other articles will arrive here ten to fifteen days later. The plans for the Salt Lake plant, which is to cost \$150,000, have been completed and a site has been selected. The final action looking only on the demonstration of the commercial application of the chemical and mechanical scheme as outlined.

The processes are the result of years of labor by Charles Blagburn of San Francisco, and the demonstration will prove as successful as smaller tests already made have indicated, the plant will be built at once.

## TELLS GIRL PUPILS NOT TO WOO FASHION

Superintendent of City Schools Asks Parents to Provide Simpler Frocks for Graduates.

## EXTRAVAGANCE REAL EVIL

Students Who Have Little Money Often Leave Because Others Have Costly Dresses.

Pointing out in plain and earnest words the pressing necessity for a simpler style of dress among school girls, City Superintendent D. H. Christensen and Mrs. C. D. Kipp yesterday afternoon addressed a largely attended meeting of parents at the Jefferson school. Nearly 100 were present, the great majority being mothers of students of this particular school.

In opening his remarks, Superintendent Christensen made it plain to the parents that neither the school board, the teachers, nor the superintendent assumed any right or authority to dictate or prescribe in any manner regarding the question of dress for students, but at the same time declared that the urgent need was the creation of a sentiment among the mothers and the students themselves that would lead to the adoption of a simpler style of dress for the girl students.

Not Seeking Uniformity. In discussing the matter of the meeting held during the afternoon and the views which he there expressed, Superintendent Christensen said: "There is an erroneous idea held by many that we are seeking to establish uniformity in dress. This is not the case and I wish that all might gain the correct impression as to our endeavors. We merely desire to arouse among the mothers a sentiment that will lead to the adoption of a simpler style of dress for the girl students. I believe, and so do others who are leaders in this movement, that equally beautiful and artistic effects can be obtained without violating the rules of simplicity, for beauty of itself is not complex, but simple. We recognize that we must create a sentiment to this end, as, of course, we assume no right or power to in any wise dictate regarding the dress of students."

Significant Illustrations. "I urge this simplicity of dress particularly and specifically at graduation time, for it is a fact that has come under my personal observation in the schools of this city that children of the wealthy have in some instances set so costly a standard for graduation gowns that students of equal ability and standing, whose parents were poor, could not secure gowns which they felt would not be out of place by contrast and so have left the school before the end of the year and failed to participate in the graduation exercises."

Such a condition is radically wrong, but can be corrected only by the creation of a different sentiment among the mothers, a sentiment that disregards display and stands for beauty in its simplicity.

Professor Christensen also plainly expressed the opinion that there were too many low-necked dresses worn by school girls in their teens, and said that aside from the tendency toward immediacy which was indicated, it was an unwise thing for a girl of 16 or 17 to attempt to follow the fashions as did the woman who had reached the age of 25 or 30 years.

Mrs. C. D. Kipp, one of the leaders among the mothers who are working for the adoption of the simpler style of dress for their daughters, made a strong plea along the same lines as those outlined by Professor Christensen. During the next few weeks meetings will be held at other schools of the city and a constant effort will be made to awaken a public sentiment that will lead to the end desired.

## RECIPROCITY NOW OR NEVER

Great Applause Greeted Declaration of President Taft at Publishers' Banquet.

## EARNEST PLEA FOR THE TREATY WITH CANADA

Prompt Action and Hope for Senate Expressed.

NEW YORK, April 27.—"Reciprocity with Canada must be adopted now or never, and must stand or fall by its own terms," said President Taft at a banquet of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' association.

His address was the first of a series in which he plans to explain public sentiment in support of his policies, and he appealed to the company of editors and newspaper owners gathered from the east, west and south to follow the press on the public mind that reciprocity should stand alone and "ought not to be affected in any way by other amendments to the tariff law."

Talked to the Point. All talk of annexation he characterized as "bores," and said that the United States has all it can do to defend its territory. He praised the house of representatives for its passage of the agreement, declared that it was a landmark in the history of the United States, and said that he was proud to be a part of it.

Other speakers of the evening were Edmund G. Zerk, Mexican ambassador to the United States, who urged the adoption of the agreement, and a member of the Dominican parliament, who analyzed Canadian sentiment with reference to reciprocity. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, and J. F. Mackay, president of the Canadian Press, Limited, also spoke.

Praise for the President. Oswald Garrison Villard, proprietor of the New York Evening Post, introducing the president, praised Mr. Taft for his abstention from the "shorter and uglier word" in his characterization of those who differed with him, and lauded his charity, judgment and advocacy of international peace.

The signing of the pending treaty of arbitration with Great Britain—to be followed, the president had promised, by similar agreements with other nations—would inaugurate, he said, "a new era in United States history, if not of the world, which will bear the name, sir, will forever be most honorably and indissolubly connected."

Yours is the privilege," he informed the president, "of telling us to our faces just what you think is wrong with us or of saying what you can in our behalf to a larger group, which sometimes has its doubts about us and our methods."

## ROTH SUSPECTS IDENTIFIED BY A WOMAN WITNESS

Clare and O'Hara Pointed Out as Men Who Often Asked About Trains.

## RAILROAD MEN ARE NOT SO POSITIVE

Discrepancies in Their Testimony Elicited by Marioneaux in Severe Cross-Examination.

Special to The Tribune. OGDEN, April 27.—Positively identified by a woman as the two men seen in the locality of the Overland Limited train robbery near Rees station before the crime was committed and partially identified as the "tall and short men" of the train robbery by members of both the Overland Limited and special freight train crew, Bryan O'Hara and Victor Clare passed through the second day of their preliminary hearing with as carefree expression as the most listless spectator in the crowded courtroom today.

O'Hara appears to be really interested in the proceedings, but whether design or not, Clare, the shorter of the two suspects and against whom the charge of the actual killing of William N. Davis and the wounding of A. N. Taylor, the two negro porters of the Overland Limited, is charged, appears to be as little concerned as to the outcome of the preliminary hearing as if he were not accused of the crime.

The strongest point yet made by the defense was a forced admission obtained from M. B. Witten, a negro porter on the observation car, that Victor Clare was larger than the "short" bandit. "In your judgment, Clare is not the short man of the holdup?" inquired Attorney Marioneaux.

"I see nothing about him to indicate that he is the man," answered the witness.

"Does not your mind incline to the belief that he is not one of the men of the holdup?"

"It is not a fair question," said an attorney for the prosecution. After the court had ruled that the question was permissible, the witness replied that he did not know.

Favorable testimony regarding Clare was later given by Reinhart, the brakeman on the special freight train No. 55, known as the "meat train." Reinhart says that his train was following the Overland Limited, and that he saw a crowd of seven detectives in plain clothes in Detroit, when the prisoners were being brought to Ogden, as the "tall" man who gave most of the orders while the train was being robbed.

Brakeman Not Certain. "I noticed that his skin was very white and soft and he had long arms and long legs," explained Witten when he was asked how he identified O'Hara as the taller bandit.

Reinhart testified that he replied that it meant a whole lot to the train if he were killed. He then testified that he saw the order of the short bandit, who lowered the gun. During their conversation the witness had an excellent opportunity to see the bandit, who he testified resembled Clare in stature, but after hearing him talk at the county jail he could detect nothing in his voice to warrant the belief that he was the man who held him up. Reinhart could not positively identify either of the prisoners, although he formed a definite opinion as to their resemblance to the bandits.

N. Cross, brakeman on the limited train, did not see the bandits until he was called to the train after walking ahead in the block looking for a broken rail or defective track which he thought the signal indicated. When he reached the train he found flagman H. H. Hancock covered with the guns of the bandits holding a sack in which the valuables of the passengers were being deposited. His identification of the prisoners was not positive.

McLean Corrects Statement. Freeman L. C. McLean admitted under cross-examination that he had told General Superintendent E. C. Manson in the office of Superintendent Thomas Rowlands when the trainmen were being examined that one of the bandits wore overalls. This he corrected on the witness stand. He described the hands of the tall bandit as the long white hand of a card sharp. The witness had seen the bandit's hand resting on the butt of his revolver while he was sitting in the cab of the detached engine. Marioneaux asked him if he had often seen the hands of card sharps. The witness admitted that he had played cards with sharps in every state in which he had lived.

Mrs. Sarah Hansen of Warren was called by the state to identify the two men. This she did with a positiveness which could not be changed by rigid cross-examination by the attorney for the defense.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.